The President Returns From Canton and Takes Up His Duties.

A Cubinet Meeting Held-Much Busi. ness Desputched During the Day-Consternation Caused by Chief Ex. centive Walking Out Unattended.

President Roosevelt's first day at the White House as the Chief Magistrate of the nation was in every way notably characteristic of the man. His conduct was not only marked for its democratic simplicity, but for the business-like and carnest manner in which he went at the work which has devolved upon him by reason of the tragic death of his prede cessor. He arrived at the Sixth Street depot on a special train from Canton at 9.25 yesterday morning, hurried down the platform, entered a hired carriage, and was driven at once to the White House. Upon reaching his private office, he doff-ed his overcoat and hat, and in the most practical and unassuming manner took up the duties of his office. He made no flurries or false motions.

One who did not know the circumstances uld never have suspected that he had just taken up the reins of government for more than seventy-five millions of people. He made no show or unnecessary display. He waited upon himself except when the assistance of some of the clerks or messengers was absolutely necessary. Soon after he entered his office he saw several officials upon matters pertaining to their departments, and received a few callers who came in to pay their respects. From 11 o'clock until 12:30 the Cabinet was in talked for half an hour with Gen. Leonard Wood. Then he attended to some correspondence with his private secretary, Mr Loeb. At 1:40 he put on his coat and hat, walked down the stairway in the private part of the house, hurried across the cor-ridor and out through the front door. The officers on duty about the White House were startled by the suddenness of

the President's departure. Accompanied by no one he walked swiftly down the driveway leading to the west gate of the White House grounds and out through the driveway to Pennsylvania Avenue. He stepped at a pace which would have compelled the average pedestrian to run to keep up with him. He cut diagonally agross the Avenue, dodging between street cars and vehicles, and entered Lafayette Square directly opposite the Ex-ecutive Mansion. Then he hurried across the park, rang the door bell at the residence of Secretary Hiay at Sixteenth and dence of Secretary Alay at Sixteenth day H Streets, and entered when the door was ened a moment later. He lunched with e Secretary of State. A little more than an hour later the President returned to the White House by the same route

The afternoon was spent largely in attending to correspondence and to some matters of public business which were laid before him. He remained at his of-fice until 6:30 in the evening when he left in the same manner as in the afternoon. It was nearly dark and he waiked out alone, crossing over Pennsylvania Ave nue and going up Connecticut Avenue to the residence of his sister, Mrs. Cowles, on N Street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets. There he had din ner and spent the evening quietly at her home. A few friends called to pay their respects and he received them. This is in brief the whole story of President Roose-velt's first day in the White House,

The special train bearing the President, the members of the Cabinet, and others from Canton reached the depot, as stated. at 9:25 yesterday morning. There was a small crowd in addition to the regular travelers at the station to greet them. The President looked well and his step was brisk, notwithstanding the sever strain which he has undergone during the past two weeks. His appearance, howwas somewhat more solemn than . As he stepped from the train he were a long ragian coat and a typical black slouch hat, drawn well over his black slouch hat, drawn well over his eyes. Instead of going to the residence of Commander Cowles, he drove at once to the White House, Secretary Cortelyou and Commander Cowles accompanying him. He arrived there rather unexpectedly at 9 40 o'clock, greeted those about the manby President McKinley

who did not accompany the funeral train to Cancen, and had a short talk with him regarding affairs in his department and made enquiries about the Schley Court. Colonel Banger, Assistant Secretary of to believe that possibly a most unwelcome War, also came over and discussed with the President some matters in the War Mr. Roosevelt's first official act was to

cign a commission making Col. James M. Bell-a brigadier general in the Regular Army. The promotion of Colonel Bell had been decided upon by President McKinley several weeks ago, and had he lived the mmission would have been executed by m before this time. In signing it Mr. Roosevelt simply carried out the intention of his predecessor, as he has heretofore announced would be his purpose in all

of his predecessor, as he has heretofore announced would be his purpose in all matters.

Before the Cabinet sessions began the President received Senators Proctor and Cullom, who came simply to pay their respects. They did not mention any business whatever. He also saw Representative-elect Parker, of New Jersey, and Representative-elect Storm, of New York, who came for the same reason. Mr. Storm represents the district in which Gyster Bay is shuated, and the President is one of his constituents. After the Cabinet meeting he talked with General Wood about affairs in Cuba, with particular reference to the Cuban election law, which has just been passed by the Constitutional Convention.

The President will be the guest of his sister.

reterence to the Cuban election law, which has just been passed by the Constitutional Convention.

The President will be the guest of his sister, Mrs. Cowles, until Monday. That night he will remain at the White House for the first time. Mrs. Roosevelt is now at her home in Oyster Hay, and is expected to arrive here with three of the children on Wednesday and will then take up her position in the White House as the first lady in the land. Workmen were engaged yesterday in putting the apartments in readiness for her. The house is now equipped with summer furnishings, and it will be necessary to lay the carpets and remove the coverings which are now about the drapings and ornaments in the parfors. The exclusively private apartments of the house will then be arranged in accordance with the wishes of the new mistress of the mansion. The President's family is a large one, and there is scarce room enough for them.

Mr. Roosevelt has asked Secretary to the President, and the latter has consented to do so, for the present at least. Mr. Loeb, who has been private secretary to Mr. Roosevelt will also remain at the White House. Mr. Cortelyou has not announced what his plans for the future are, but the offer of the President will enable him to remain in his position indefinitely if he desires to do so.

The Executive Mansion is closed to all visitors for thirty days out of respect to the memory of the late President. The curtains in the East Room are drawn down, and all persons are denied admittance.

AT THE CABINET MEETING.

President Roosevelt's First Official Conference in the White House. President Roosevelt presided over neeting of the Cabinet for the first tim at the White House yesterday. The two former meetings, one in Buffalo and the other last Tuesday at the residence of Commander Cowles, were under such cir-cumstances as to make necessary the ex-clusion of public business other than a mere declaration of intentions on the part of the President and his request that the Cabinet Ministers retain their respective portfolios.

Yesterday he sought their advice upon matters which it will be necessary for him tot consider. All of the members of the official family were present with the ex-

eption of Attorney General Knox, who is absent from the city.

The President addressed the Cabinet, relterating in the main his former statements. made in Buffalo upon taking the oath of office and at the Cabinet meeting held last Tuesday at the residence of Commander Cowies, that it was his purpose to take up the work where his predecessor had left it and to continue in the ne of President McKinley's policy as eveloped during the past four years. He said that he was grateful that the faith-ful counselors of his predecessor had con-sented to retain their portfolios. He be-lieved that this was done, he said, at some

personal sacrifice by several of them, and the warmly expressed his pleasure that they had patriotically agreed to continue at the head of their several departments. The President said he desired to be informed of the exact status of affairs in the several departments, and he made special request for enlightenment upon matters pertaining to the Philippines. Cuba, and the national finances. Each member of the Cabinet briefly reported especially those of recent development with which the President was, of course, not familiar, although he is well informed as to general matters. The statement of each member showed a favorable situation in the several branches of the

Secretary Gage made special mention of the fact that although the internal reve-nue receipts had been diminished \$49,000,000 annually by the abolition of certain fea-tures of the war tax, the Government re-celpts were nevertheless ample for all re-

A considerable portion of the time the Cabinet was in session was devoted to a discussion of affairs in Cuba. Secretary Root said that General Wood had reported that the Cuban Constitutional Conven-tion had enacted an election law. This measure was in general terms laid before measure was in general terms laid before the Cabinet meeting, but the text of it was not presented. It provides for elections at different times throughout the year, which it is feared will embroil the electorate of the island in a continuous political campaign each year. This is said to be the most objectionable feature of the act. It is expected that it will be simplified later.

At present the election dates are not decided upon, and it is anticipated that there will be some change which will provide for all general elections on the same day.

vide for all general ejections on the same day.

It is not within the province of the Cabinet to interfere in this matter any further than to make suggestions through General Wood, as in accepting the terms of the Platt amendment the Cubans did all that this Government required. Internal affairs are to be left to their own management.

ternal affairs are to be left to their own management. The convention is now practically ready to adjourn sine die and will probably do so shortly after General Wood's return to the island.

Mr. Rogacyelt told the members of the Cabinet that be intended to devote a great deal of time in the immediate future to an effort to familiarize himself with the requirements of the present Administration and to become so conversant with the present needs of the Government as to be able to prepare his annual message to Congress.

MORE RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

Iris Lodge, of the Shield of Honor, Takes Action.

At a meeting of Iris Lodge, No. 50, Shield of Honor, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: "Whereas God, in his infinite and mysterious previdence, has chosen to call un-to himself the President of the United

States: Therefore, be it

"Resolved, That Iris Lodge, No. 52,
Shield of Honor, hereby expresses its
profound sorrow at the loss of William
McKinley, the beloved President of all

McKinley, the beloved President of all the people of these United States, regardless of party or creed.

"Resolved, That we already see 'midst the clouds of sorrow that have fallen upon in the shining light of a bright and glorious example to be recorded in the annals of the Republic for the future guidance of its people."

ASKED FOR THE COWLES HOME. A Stranger's Further Questions

Cause a Report to the Police. A report current yesterday of a strang-er, having the appearance of a foreigner, and supposedly seeking the residence of Commander W. S. Cowles, of the navy, where President Roosevelt is temporarily making his home, has led the police to take extra precautions to guard the premises and secure the safe y of the Chief Magistrate. A story told by James Young, of 1632 Madison Street President McKinley.

President sent for Secretary Long.

Id not accompany the forest train. in question had met him and asked re garding the home of Commander Cowles, together with certain suspicious circum-

> If such is the case, the stranger will find the police on the alert, and may be arrested. The story of Young, as told Policeman Collins, of the Third precinct station, late Thursday night, is that he met the foreigner while going home, and was stopped and questioned at some length by the latter. The stranger want-ed to know where Commander Cowles lived and how to get there. He said he had thermometers to sell, and under his arm he carried a suspicious looking box,

arm he carried a suspicious looking box, covered with black leather, about eight inches long and four inches wide. Bo persistent seemed the stranger that Young became suspicious, and snortly afterward he informed the police. Sergesnt Bullivan soon heard of the case, and a couple of policemen were detailed to watch the Cowles residence through the remainder of the night.

Early yesterday morning the detective bureau was informed of the inclosut, and in a general way precautions were taken against possible surprise. The description of the foreigner was sent to the various precincts. The detectives themselves were informed of the report of Young and given the description of the stranger. No particular anxiety was occasioned, however, owing to the fact that similar reports have been received at intervals both prior and subsequent to the tragedy at Buffalo.

The foreigner, as described by Young, speaks English imperfectly, is about five feet eight inches tail, has a light mustache, and high cheek bones. He wore dark ciothes and a black derby.

FROM A MEDICAL STANDPOINT. Dr. Rixey to Give a History of the Late President's Case.

The official medical history of the prog ress and treatment of the bullet wound that caused the death of President Mc-Kinley will be given to the world in the shape of a personal report by Dr. P. M. Rixey, the physician in charge of the case, to his chief, Surgeon General Van Reypen, of the navy. Some time will necessarily elapse, however, before the report, which will be exhaustive, can be repared, as Dr. Rixey has been ordered

It is the opinion of the Cabinet members and other important persons who were It is the opinion of the Cabinet members and other important persons who were present in California during Mrs. McKinley's recent critical fibress and in Buffalo after Mr. McKinley was shot, that Dr. Rixey demonstrated the highest skill as a physician. A gentleman who was one of the late President's closest friends and who was in the Milburn home from the day of the shooting until Mr. McKinley died, is the authority for the statement that the other doctors concur in this estimate of Dr. Rixey.

To Send Flowers in the Czar's Name Dr. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary f State, yesterday morning received from M. de Wollant, Russian Charge d'Affaires a communication dated at Narragansett Pier, stating that as he had found it impossible to be present at the funeral services for the late President held at Canton he desired that a floral piece be now selected and placed upon the grave of Mr. McCinley as a tribute from his sovereign, the Emperor of Russia.

A GALA DAY IN OTTAWA.

The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York Welcomed.

Streets of the City a Rainbow-Like Mass of Colors-The Official Greeting Extended by Sir Wilfrid Laurier-Detectives in Evidence.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 2).-The Duke of Cornwall and York took the Canadian applied by storm today and Ottawa was qual to the occasion. The welcome was as hearty as rotalty could desire and the people delighted to honor the heir aparent to the throne.
Forty thousand persons came to the city

oday to see the duke and duchess. Th streets were like rainbows in the day-time and at night the illuminations rivald those at the Pan-American Exposition. The royal train arrived at noon from Montreal at a special station, built to re ceive the duke and duchers. The Gov-ernor General was at the station to give the official welcome and then, through lines of troops, the royal procession traversed several of the principal streets. All along the route the cheering was

When the royal procession came to the Parliament Building the duke and duchess were welcomed by the Premier, Sir Wilfrid aurier, members of the Domin-ion Cabinet, and the mayor of the city. from the towns in Ottawa Valley, and also from the boards of trade and national

While the precautions taken to guard the duke were net evident to the general observer, it was noticed that near him at all times were many leading Canadian de-

Every man who leveled a camera at the duke was closely watched. The leaders of the secret service wore gold shields on their frock coats and they stood nearest the duke. Even when the civic deputations were gathered at the foot of the pavilion to hear the duke's reply to the welcome, the secret service me degioned to approach too closely to the heir apparent to the throne was quickly pavilion and on the outside were the

payion and on the outside were the school children carrying flags.

After the address the royal procession reformed and proceeded to Pideu Hall.
This afternoon the duke and dachess and scort attended a championship lacross match at Varsity Oval.

Tomorrow the duke will drive through Hull and then return to Ottawa to unveil a retatue of the late Queen Victoria. Afterward he will present the medals won by the Ottawa men who went to South Afri-ca, and in the afternoon a garden party will be held at Rideau Hall, the residence of the Governor.

PRESIDENT WALKS ALONE.

Thinks Guards Have Never Really Warded Off Assassins.

fact that President Roosevelt walked from the White House to the residence of Secretary Hay at lunch time and also to the Cowies' resi-dence at the close of his work yesterday alone and apparently unwatched by po-licemen or Secret Service agents ha caused widespread comment. The act serves as an object lesson touching the new President's attitude on the much dis cussed question of the wisdom and ef-ficiency of suards about the person of the

feel the need of any other protection than feet the need of any other protection. Citizen Theodore Roosevelt had, and does not mean to have it. The President is not led to this determination by a spirit of bravado but because he knows that guards never have succeeded and never ill succeed in staying the hand of an anarchist assessin. President Rooseveit will take all precautions suggested by prudence and a proper regard for the im-

prudence and a proper regard for the importance and dignity of his office, but he will not be surrounded by guards. Neither will he be reckless.

To put it in a nutshell, President Roosevelt is evidently prepared to defend himself from threatened danger when going about his ordinary pursuits. He tradoubtedly feels institled. In announcing that if a man offers to attack him the assailant will be the more to be pitied rather than his intended victim.

AN OFFICIAL TRIBUTE.

In Treasury Decisions Secretary Gage Publishes a Enlogy.

In the last issue of "Treasury Decis-ons," a publication containing technical interpretations of the customs, internal revenue and immigration laws, and issued weekly by the .. Treasury .. Department, Secretary Gage publishes the following notice of President McKinley's death, enclosed in a black border of mourning: 'It has been thought proper to make but official approuncement in this issue of Treasury Decisions of the tragic death William McKinley, twenty-fifth Presi-

dent of the United States and to give some expression of that tribute which his character and deeds compel. "It needed not the shadows of death to make the figure of the late President "It needed not the shadows of death to make the figure of the late President loom large in the estimate of mankind.

"The Republic he loved he lived to broaden and unify as no previous President has done. Under his prudent and far-seeing statesmanship it took exalted place in the community of nations.

"From his place as private citizen, on through many and increasing honors to his final post as ruler of his people, he remained true to the highest ideals.

"By the people of the nation at large and by the world he was known, and will live in grateful annals, as a gentleman of noble heart, an affectionate husband, a sturdy friend, and a faithful and illustrious President.

"In a long public life ever open to his fellows, nothing was ever found, even by intemperate partisan zeal, that would cast a shade upon his character.

"The kindly and unselfish attributes which his colleagues knew and loved the public felt, and now men of every faith and following join in reverent acknowledgment of those distinctive virtues and abilities that lift him among the truly great of all ages.

"The passing of Presidents and Kings usually evokes tributes of praise, but in William McKinley's life there was an element that made him more than ruler, and which, in the hour of his death, is above the tribute of speech and tears.

"The ordinary tributes paid to the memory of the great when they pass from earth utterly fail to satisfy the mind in an attempted application of them to our dead President."

ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

to Remit to His Firm. Detectives Baur and Muller took into custody last night Robert O. Edmonston, a salesman, employed by Frank M. Weodward & Son, liquor dealers, at 33 Front street, New York. A charge of embezzlement is preferred against him. The shortage charged is \$100, which he is said to have collected and failed to turn over ploye of the concern, came here yesterday and secured a warrant for the accused

and secured a warrant for the accused man.

It appears that Edmonston, as agent for the firm in this city, had a quantity of goods sent here, supposedly to fill certain orders from customers of the concern. What became of these goods is not quite clear, but Fromm tells the police that Edmonston did not remit any money for them. When Fromm secured a warrant yesterday, the detectives went in search of Edmonston. He was found not far from his home, 1319 North Capitol Street, and arrested. The prisoner is forty-five years old and is married.

Stops the Cough Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tableta cure a cold in one day. No core, no pay. Price 25 cents.

OPINIONS NOT IN DEMAND.

(Continued From First Page.)

ask any question that will bring out the facts which the Gourt wants to know in Judge Wilson argued that the Court was by the precept directed to get the facts, and from them to evolve its opinion. "In other words," he said, "the precept does not call for, snybody's opinion except the opinion of this honorable Court," Admiral Hamsay, the jumior member of the Court, held that the question asked Admiral Higginson called for the statement of a fact by Admiral Higginson and not an opinion, and Admiral Dewey repeated that the witness was asked merely whether as a matter of fact anything was done.

done.

Much legal argument followed that took up the time until recess at 1 o clock, and was resumed when the court reassembled at 2. Mr. Rayner read extracts from several decisions of military courts to show that the rule was not to hear opinions when there were witnesses to testify to the facts. He read that part of the precept relating to the Brooklyn's loop and saild:

is a decisions of military courts to show that the rule was not to bear opinions when there were witnesses to testify to the facts. He lead that part of the precept relating to the Brooklyn's loop and said:

"Would this Court take opinions of experts as to whother that was a proper turn of the Brooklyn or not? Would the Court permit experts to come up here from ensigns to admirals? They are all experts. Everybody in the navy is an expert, more or less. The Court cannot draw any distinction under the authorities. It is a question of the value of the testimony. Everybody in the fact would have the right to come up and give his opinion as to whether the turning of the Brooklyn under the circumstances of the case was a proper turn to be made that day or not. That, may it please the day or not. That, may it please the condition have under the specifications of the Brooklyn under the circumstances of the case was a proper turn to be made that only the proper one. Every witness can speak of facts. Every witness can opinion. But no witness can give an opinion to your honors, who alone have the authority to give the opinion as directed by the specifications of the precept.

Defailing Their Powers.

Mr. Rayner concluded with these remarks: "You are not a court that has to give a verdict. You are not a court that has to give a verdict. You are not a court that has to give a remarks: "You

marks: "You are not a jury that has to give a verdict. You are not a court that has to give a judgment. You are an ex-pert court that has to give an opinion. But when you are commanded under the specifications of this precept you have specifications of this precept you have not the right to ask for anything except a plain statement of facts that the wit-nesses have seen and heard, and from that statement to arrive at your own opinions as to whether Commodore Schley made every effort apon that day that was incumbent upon him as an offi-cer of the fleet in reference to the issue that is now before us.

ar of the fleet in reference to the issue that is now before us."

The judge advocate made a brief reponse, admitting in conclusion that he elleved the weight of authority in a ase of this kind was against asking the junion of witnesses, but his view of the matter was that the Court was entitled to the opinion of any witness if it defired it.

to the opinion of any witness if it desired it.

Almost as soon as Captain Lemly concluded, the decision of Admiral Dewey and his colleagues was rendered. They decided against themselves.

"The Court withfirms the question and the answer," said Admiral Dewey, simply. Captain Lemly then asked Admiral Higginson at what distance the blockade of Santiago was maintained by the Flying Squadron.

"I think in the daylime from three to foud miles, at nighttime probably from two to three," said the witness. "We were closer at night than we were in the daylime, to the best of my recollection."

The Court wanted to know whether any further attempt was made by the Flying Squadron to destroy the Colon.

"No," said Admiral Higgluson. "The next day she got up steam and went inside."

Capt. Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., who

No. said Admiral Higginson. The next day she got up steam and went inside."

Capt. Colby M. Chester, U. S. N., who commanded the cruiser Cincinnati in the war with Spain, was the next witness. His ship, he said, had failen in with Commodore Schley's flagablp. The Brooklyn, off the west coast of Cuba on May 2, 188, and he had a talk of about an hour with Admiral Schley. He told the commodore about places on the south coast of Cuba where vessels might possibly coal. Commodore Schley spoke of leaving Key West without the lowa. He seemed to regret that this was the case. Captain Chester suggested taking the Cincinnati, and Commodore Schley said he would like to do so, but he was not authorized. He declined to let Captain Chester coal from the collier and follow him to Cienfuegos.

There was some talk about coaling and Commodore Schley and Captain Chester agreed that the method practiced by some of the vessels off Cienfuegos of coaling from their pulling boats was too slow. Captain Chester said he thought coaling at an anchorage was the best plan.

nanded the marine guard on the Massachusetts in the war. Examined by Mr. Hanna, Solicitor of the Judge Advocate General's Office, and assistant to Judge Advocate Lemly, he told of the discovery of the Cristobal Colon, and another vessel of the Viscaya class near her.

"For what length of time did those vessels remain visible from the Massachusetts?" asked Mr. Hanna.

"As near as I can remember about three or four days."

"As near as I can remember about three or four days."
Major Wood told of Admiral Schley's going to the Massachusetts on the day of the firing on the Colon. Captain Higginson (now admiral) met him at the gangway. As they passed the witness overheard Commodore Schley say:
"I am going in this afternoon to fire at the Cristobal Colon. I am not going in sufficiently close to endanger the vessels." Describing the firing on the Colon the witness said the first shot from a thirteen-inch gun fell short. He had command of some six-inch guns but was instructed not to fire them, no reason becommand of some six-lach guns but was instructed not to fire them, no reason be-ling given. He knew only from hearsay that the range was 19,000 yards. He heard the word that this was the range passed along the deck by the battle mes-

passed along the deck by the battle hessengers.

"On turning to go back toward the harbor the Massachusetts used the port helm,
which took her farther away from the
Colon. The Colon was in sight only a
minute and a half or two minutes as the
Massachusetts passed the harbor. Two
complete runs passt were made. The witness explained that he had gone to the
superstructure, where Commodore Schley
was, and he saids;

"I heard, as I believe, Commodore
Schley say to Captain Higginson, Starboard your heim and let's get out of here.'
This was just after the conclusion of the
run."

"Did you hear it distinctly?" Mr. Hanns asked. "I heard it fairly distinctly. There was

"I heard it fairly districtly. There was a good deal of confusion going on at the time. There were a number of people there, but from the tone, the recognition of the voice and from the general direction in which it came I attributed the remark to Commodore, Schley."

Commander Glies B. Harber, who was executive officer of the Texas in the war with Spain, was then called. Capt. (later rear admiral) John W. Philip, who commanded the Texas, is dead. The witness was second in command on the ship.

"Did you hear finy firing as you approached Clenfuegos?" Commander Harber was asked.

"Did you hear any firing as you approached Clenfuegos?" Commander Harber was asked.

"No, sir, I did not," was the answer, Admiral Schley had reported that he heard sound of guns, from Clenfuegos, and supposed the Spanish fleet was there and was being salated.

Nothing further than steaming near the harbor entrance was done to ascertain whether the Spanish fleet was at Clenfuegos. New earthworks were discovered near the entrance? The works could be seen plainly, but no battery was visible. The ships went within five miles or pessibly four miles of the entrance, There was no fitting on the batteries or interference with the work on them. The witness said he did not recall any special instructions to the squadron during the blockade of Clenfuegos. He could not recall any picket vessels within the column line of the squadron. The Texas, he said, was not in any great need of coal off Clenfuegos, as she had filled at Key West, but she could have taken coal and would very gladly have done so. He recalled the fown taking coal from the collier off Clenfuegos.

Saw Fires on Shore.

Saw Fires on Shore. Mr. Hanns, who examined the witness then asked about signals ashore near then asked about signals ashore near Clenfuegos, and Commander Harber told

of seeing fires there.
"In our talk," he said, "we as that they were signals. No action was taken in response to these or any investi-gation made until the arrival of the Mar-

before dark, the Flying Squadron left Clenfueges, the witness said. The next morning there was "a little lump of a sea," which appeared to distress the Eagle, and at times the squadron came down to very slow speed and even stopped to let her regain her position. That continued nearly the entire day. The next day the Eagle was signaled to leave the fleet to coal at Jamaica. On May 25 the weather had moderated some, and was considerably calmer on the 25th, when the squadron arrived to the southward of Santiago. The witness said that the Texas was capable of making greater speed than she did.

Q. At what time did you arrive off Santiago.

speed than she did.

Q. At what time did you arrive off Santiago on the 25th?

A. Well, we arrived at a distance, I should say, somewhat to the southward of Santiago, about twenty miles, about 520 or 5 o'clock. We did not go off in the ordinary acceptation at all.

Q. You did not arrive off Santiago?

A. I suppose "off" would ordinarily mean from about three to five miles, say, or perhaps six or seven miles from the harbor.

Q. How far off were you?

narbor.
Q. How far off were you?
A. Something over twenty, I think is

The Signal on the Brooklyn. Commander Harber then told of the sig-nals from the Brooklyn, Schley's flagship, "Destination Key West," etc. They were to tsart as soon as the disabled collier Morrimac was ready, the signal said. The collier was taken in tow by the Yale. In answer to a juestion the witness said the squadron did not make nine knots, the speed indicated in the signal. There was considerable trouble over the parting of the Merrimac's tow line. The next day. May 27, about noon, the tow line appear-ed to be satisfactory, and the squadron steamed westward until evening, the Brookly, signaled to the Texas, "Can you coal sho!" Captain Philip respond-d, "We can try." At 9 o'clock that night the Texas began coaling from the Merri-

mac.
Q. What did you mean by that expression, "We can try?" Did you have some doubt about it?
A. I think not:
Q. You did not have?
A. I do not think we had any doubt about it.

A. I do not think we had any doubt about it.

On the night of May 28, when the squadron returned off Santiago, the vessels steamed in column in front of the entrance to the harbor, seven or eight miles out by day, the witness said that he assumed, and at night, "rather farther."

The vessels, the witness thought, ran backward and forward about seven or eight miles to each side of the entrance. The Colon was seen at intervals on the 29th, 30th, 31st, and June I. She had apparently not moved in that time.

In answer to a question by Mr. Hanna the witness said he did not see the "loop" or turn of the Brooklyn. Describing the blockade maintained, Commander Harber said "the column passed at varying distances from the entrance of the harbor, I estimate at from seven to ten miles.

kept one another in sight during the night. The squadron steamed eight miles each side of the entrance during a

miles each side of the entrance during a run of sixteen miles.

The "loop" was again brought up. Commander Harber said he had not seen the Brooklyn make the turn, but immediately after it was made "the Texas was standing somewhat in shore and was just pucking up her way after having backed her engines, or while there was deemed to be danger of colliding with the Brooklyn during the turn.

While Commander Harber was on the stand the hour of adjournment—4 o'clock—was reached and the Court adjourned until this morning. Commander Harber's examination will be continued today.

STRUCK BY A FREIGHT TRAIN. A Brickmaker Dies From Injuries

Received in Virginia. Ernest Adair, aged twenty-nine years who lived with his uncle, James Hallman, at 423 Eleventh Street southwest, was struck by a freight train of the Pennsylvania Railroad near Brick Haven, two miles south of the Long Bridge, last night, and died on his way to the Emergency Hospital in this city. Undertaker Mitchell has taken charge of the body, which will be shipped tonight to Wilmington, Del.,

Both Adair and his uncle, Hallman worked at the brick yards across the river near Brick Haven. Yesterday, as isual, the men went to work, and re nained in Virginia all day. At 6 o'clock they quit work, and started to leave the yards together, to return to this city. A fence separates the railroad tracks from the premises of the brick company, and running beside this fence is a sidetrack, where several freight cars were standing These obstructed the view of the main tracks from the South, so that Adair did ot notice a long fast freight train coming

distance from the track. Hallman went to his assistance when the train had passed, and found his

the train had passed, and found his nephew terribly manaled and apparently dying. He summoned other workmen from the brick plant, and Adair was removed to the station of the Washington, Alexandria and Mount Vernon Railway, near by, where he was placed aboard a train for this city.

On his arrival here, Adair was apparently aiready dead, but he was taken to the Emergency Hospital. It was found that he had expired before the institution was reached. Coroner Nevitt was accordingly notified, and gave a certificate of accidental death. Later Hallman visited the hospital to make funeral arrangements. He sent word at a late hour to the parents of the dead man, at Wilmington, of the accident.

Hallman stated last night that Adair was single, and had been in this city some time, stopping at his home. He said his nephew had been employed as a lurner at the brick plant. The authorities of Alexandria County were notified of the accident by the local police.

FEARS OF A STORM.

Yeasels Warned to Walt Before Setting Out to Sea.

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 20.—A disturb-ance off the coast of North Carolina caused the Weather Bureau at Washing-ton to advise Local Forecast Official Gray to warn vessels against sailing from this port until it may be ascertained whether the storm believed to be impending is likely to develop dangerous force.

The Best Prescription for Malaria blehead on May 24. She communicated with people ashore. About 6 o'clock p. Chills and tever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless with people ashore. About 6 o'clock p. Chills Tonic. It is simply iron and quitains in a m. on May 24 three-quarters of an hour to the communicated chills and tever is a bottle of Grove's Tasteless with people ashore. No cure—no pay. Price 50c. A NEWSMAN UNDER ARREST.

Accused of Embezzlement During the Manager's Vacation. Detectives Howlett and Pratt have arrested Walter I. H. Taylor, aged twenty-five years, a news agent of the Union News Company, on a charge of embezzlement. The prisoner is held at the Sixth precinct station, pending a hearing today. He partially admits his guilt, according to the detectives.

For a number of years Taylor has sold

papers, pamphlets, and magazines on trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad, mostly as agent for the Union News Company. A few weeks ago, when Mr. Green about to leave the city for his vacation, Taylor was selected to remain in charge of the funds, stock, and fixtures of the company, stored in the lower end of the Pennsylvania depot. This work was given him because of his long acquaintance with the manager of the company, and because he was trusted implicitly by those in charge. The manager went away shortly after turning the business over to Taylor, and did not return to the city until early this week. Even then he suspected nothing wrong, nor did he until Thursday, when he again took charge of the goods of the company.

This condition, according to Mr. Green, has resulted in the loss of hearly 390 in cash and goods generally. It is suspected by the police that Taylor sold much of the goods entrusted to him, and has since spent most of the money so obtained. It is known, also, that the prisoner cut a wide swath during the past few days, spending money right and left, especially in the disreputable section of the city. Only about \$100 of the missing funds was found upon Taylor when he was arrested. about to leave the city for his vacation

ARRESTED IN PHILADELPHIA Two Suspects in a Recent Loca

Hold-Up Case Held There. Two colored women, suspected of having held-up and robbed Martin Brown and a man named Brooker in the down town man named Brooker in the down lown section last Tuesday night, and giving the names of Desmonia Forster and Stella Moore, are under arrest at Philadelphia, Pa., for the local police. Detective Parham went to Philadelphia yesterday morning on information that the women had gone there. He had the description of both suspects, and with the aid of the police of the Quaker City secured their arrest.

AUCTION SALES.

THOS. J. OWEN & SON, Auctioneers,

THOS. J. OWEN & SON, Auctioneers, 913 F Street northwest.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY ON JEFFERSON STREET, ANACOSTIA, D. C.

By virtue of a certain deed of trust dated July 5, 1898, and recorded July 12, 1898, in Liber 2908, folio 284, et seq., one of the land records of the District of Columbia, and at the request of the party secured thereby, we will sell at public auction in front of the premises ON SEPTEMBER 19, 1901, AT 4:20 O'CLOCK P. M., the following described land and premises situate in the District of Columbia, and described at lots 23 and 39, block 2, of Oregon L, Green's subdivision of part of "Chichester," fronting forty feet on Jefferson Street, Anacostia, D. C., by a depth of 19) feet. Improvements consist of ten-room house and stables.

Terms will be easy, and will be made known at time of sale. A deposit of one hundred dalars (\$100) will be required at time of sale. Conveyancing, recording, and revenue stamps at cost of jurchaser.

S. M. JONES, Trustee,

WILLIAM McK. CLAYTON, Trustes

The above sale is postponed out of respect to our late President until SATURDAY, SEP-TEMBER 21, 1991, same hour and place. By order of the trustees.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WASHINGTON, D. C., SEPTEMBER 12, 1901.—The owners of the following described lands in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, of which no person can be found in said District who either is or claims to represent such owner, are hereby notified to remove therefrom all weeds four or more inches in height within seven days (Sundays and legal holidays excepted) after the 51D DAY OF SEPTEMBER. If such weeds be not removed within the time specified the Commissioners of the District of Columbia will cause their removal and assess the cost, including the cost of advertising, against the property on which such weeds are with Admiral Schley. He told the commodore about places on the south coast of Cubb where vessels might possibly coal. Commodore Schley spoke of leaving Key West without the lowa. He seemed to regret that this was the case. Captain Chester suggested taking the Cincinnati, and Commodore Schley said he would like to do so, but he was not authorized. He declined to let Captain Chester coal from the collier and follow him to Cienfuegos.

There was some talk about coaling and Commodore Schley and Captain Chester that the method practiced by some of the vessels off Cienfuegos of coaling from their pulling boats was too slow. Captain Chester said he thought coaling at an anchorage was the best plan.

Saw Hostile Vessels.

The next witness was Major Thomas N. Wood, of the Marine Corps, who com-7, square 205, Francis Winsfrow et al., trustees of record; lot 10, square 102, Albert Marshall, owner of record; lot 21, square 837, Juliaetta Moore, owner of record; lot E, square 603, Margaret Slater, owner of record; lot F, square 603, Robert M. Coombs, owner of record; lot G, square 604, Cecilia Elliot, owner of record; lot 14, square 716, Hannah Trenear, owner of record; lot 14, square 716, Hannah Trenear, owner of record; lot 18, square 716, James A. Davidson, owner of record; lots 21, 22, and 23, square 830, Anthony Armstrong, owner of record; lot 23, square 1011, Julian S. Simons, owner of record; lots 21, 22, and 23, square 1011, Julian S. Simons, owner of record; lots 31, 22, and 23, square 1021, Julian S. Simons, owner of record; lots 87, 88, 91, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 90, and 109, square 102, Mary D, and Henry J. Biddle, owners of record. HENRY B. F. MACFARIAND, JOHN W. ROSS, LANSING H. BEACH, Commissioners, D, C.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Departrient, Washington, D. C., until 12 O'CLOCK NOON, OCTOBER I, 1901, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., 1,600,000 pounds of sulphuric acid for the Naval Proving Ground. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Yard, Washington, D. C. A. S. KENNY, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 725 North Capitol Street, Washington, D. C., August 24, 1201.—Scaled proposals will be received here until NOON, SETTEMBER 23, 1901, and then publicly opened, for furnishing Electrically-driven Pumps, Cold Drinking Water Plant, Fire Hose and Racka, and Pipe Covering for new building for Government Printing Office, Information furnished on application. JOHN STEPHEN SEWELL, Captain Engineers.

EDUCATIONAL. THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA,

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

KNIGHTS OF CGLUMBUS—Institution of new council at Lynchburg, Va., postponed to SUN-DAY, SEPTEMBER 29. A special train will leave on Southern Rallway Saturday night, September 25; time of departure to be announced later; tickets can be secured from members of council, Transportation Committees, or from ED VOOT, 725 7th st. nw.

W. R. SPEARE, Undertaker and Embalmer, 940 F St. N. W. Everything strictly first-class on the most re-

able terms.
Telephone call, Main 340. J. WILLIAM LEE. Undertaker and Livery,

HANDHOE—On Monday, September 16, 1901, t Memphis, Tenn., JOHN A., junior, eldest son t John A. and Ellen Handiboe. Foneral this morning at 8:39, from residence oarenta, 1502 Twelfth Street northeasi.

EDUCATIONAL.

Georgetown University,

Washington, D. C.

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Department of Arts and Sciences.

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Graduate School. Lectures resumed on Monday, October 1. For information and catalogues address THE REV. JEROME DAUGHERTY, S. J., Rector.

School of Medicine.

Lectures will begin Monday, October 1, at 1:30 p. m. Examinations September 28. All exercises are now given during the day. This will enable students to avail themselves of the advantages of the laboratories, Ilbraries, and hospital elinies of the city. The University Hospital, now in full operation, under the control of the faculty, will give ample facilities for instruction in ward classes.

Address for particulars the Dean, GeOligk M. ROBER, M. D., 920 H Street northwest. Office hours until 12 o'clock noon, 2:30 to 5 p. m. Tcl. Main 632.

Dental Department.

Lectures will open Monday, October I. Catalogues and information may be obtained from the Dean, W. N. COGAN, D. D. S., 1746

School of Law.

School of Law.

PACULTY.

HON. MARTIN P. MORRIS, LL. D.,
(Associate Justice, Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia),
Lecturer on Comparative Jurisprudence
HON. SETH SHEPARD, LL. D.,
(Associate Justice, Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia),
Lecturer on Constitutional Law, the Law of Corporations, and Equity Jurisprudence,
HON. LOUIS E. McCOMS, LL. D.,
(Late Associate Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia),
Lecturer on the Law of Contracts and the Law of Evidence.
HON. CHARLES C. COLE,
(Late Associate Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia),
Professor in charge of Fourth Year Course, and Lecturer on subjects included therein.
HON. HARRY M. CLABAUGH,
(Associate Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia),
Lecturer on Subjects included therein.
HON. HARRY M. CLABAUGH,
(Associate Justice Supreme Court of the District of Columbia),
Lecturer on Common Law Pleading and Practice, and Equity Pleading and Prac

Court of Appeals: Hgs. JOB BARNARD, and MESSRS, LEIGH ROBINSON and J. HOLDS-WORTH GORDON.
Examiners: MESSRS, J. ALTHEUS JOHNSON and HENRY W. SOHON.
Clerk of Courts: HARRY W. HODGES, LL. M. Quiz Masters: R. ROSS PERRY, Jr., A. M., LL. M., and E. RICHARD SHIPP, LL. M.

SAMUEL M. YEATMAN, A. M., Secretary and Treasurer.

The thirty-second annual session opens on Wednesday, October 2, 1901, at 6:30 p. m., in the Law School Building, Nos. 506 and 508 E Street northwest, at which time annuaccoments will be made for the ensuing term. All interested are cordially invited to be present.

The Secretary will be at his office in the law building dally from 6 to 7 p. m., for information, building dally from 6 to 7 p. m., for information, enrollment, payment of fees, &c.

Students proposing to connect themselves with the school are carnestly requested to enroll before the opening hight.

Circulars can be obtained at the book store of W. H. Morrison Sons, 1823 F Street northwest; Lowdermitk & Co., 1824 F Street northwest, and John Byrne & Co., 1822 F Street northwest, washington Law Book Co., 622 F Street, and at W. S. Thompson's drug store, 708 18th Street northwest, or upon application to the undersigned.

S. M. YEATMAN.

Supplemental circulars giving detailed infor-mation as to the Fourth Year Course will be ready for distribution at the office of the secre-tary on and siter September 21.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL DEPARTMENTS

-- National University --The eighteenth annual course of lectures will begin Tuesday, October 1, 1991, at 8 o clock p. m. Entrance examinations will begin Tuesday, September 21, instant, at 8 o clock p. m. Fer information and catalogue apply to H. H. BARKER, M. D., Dean, 1115 H Street northwest.

LAW DEPARTMENT National University.

Practical two-year course leading to degree of LL. B. Post-graduate course of one additional year leading to degree of LL. M. 34th annual opening of all classes October 1, 1901, at 5:30 o'clock p. m. Evening semions exclusively.

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Studios 938 F Street, third floor. Twenty pupils of the past season signed as principals for 1991-02 with the Bostonians, Lulu Glaser Company, Runaway Girl, Francis Wilson, Foxy Quiller, Florodora, and other companies. SAINT CECILIA'S ACADEMY, 601 East Capitol st, boarding and day school for girls and young ladies; primary, commercial, and college preparatory courses; music and art; classes resumed Monday, September 16, 1901; for further particulars, address SISTER M. AUGUSTA, Superior.

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